(LVIIIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2975.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1803.

From the AMERICAN.

AT REQUEST.

A CONTROVERSY involving facts, that reſt entirely upon the comparative degree of credit due to the aſſertions of adverſe parties, can ſeldom be the ſource of public information. But where an appeal is made to the public judgment, *that* judgment will doubtleſs be formed upon the *ſame principles* of evidence, whether the tranſactions of men as citizens of the ſtate or as officers of the government, give riſe to the appeal. In individual diſputes, a deciſion on the truth or falſity of counter declarations, depends upon the reputation *for veracity* which the witneſſes reſpectively ſupport.—This principle muſt govern the public deciſion in the conteſt between the governor and council, where oppoſite ſtatements are made, and where no corroborative facts are eſtabliſhed by indifferent teſtimony, to give the preponderance to the aſſertions of either.

But the "Civil Officer," by admitting that the governor agreed *conditionally* to meet in the evening, makes a conceſſion that will go very far in refuting the charge againſt the council, *of perſonal diſreſpect*. If he agreed to *meet*, it is of little importance whether that agreement was *abſolute or conditional*: in either event it proves that the governor *knew* there would be an evening ſeſſion, and it will never be contended, that the council agreed that their meeting ſhould depend upon the contingency, of the governor's being enabled to diſſuade Meſſrs. Houſton and Montgomery from acting as commiſſioners.

It may now be proper to examine the other charge againſt the council, *of having groſsly violated the ſpirit of the reſolution paſſed by the legiſlature*. This queſtion being *leſs dependent* upon *aſſertion* for its ſupport, than the one previouſly diſcuſſed; the public will more readily form a correct opinion upon its merits.—Whether the Civil Officer means, that the governor has the *excluſive right of nomination*, or whether (agreeably to the idea of "A Citizen" which was probably written by the ſame author) the *concurrent* right of nomination is conceded, whilſt the governor's veto is claimed upon all appointments made by the council, the queſtion is but little varied under the conſtitution of our ſtate.—By the 23d ſection, the framers of that conſtitution have expreſsly declared, what power ſhall be veſted in the governor *alone*; or how far the executive powers of government could be ſafely confided to a ſingle individual.—Among theſe powers, they have enumerated the right of interference by *reprieve or pardon* in criminal caſes.—This right, thus creating its poſſeſſor the arbiter of life and death, muſt in its exerciſe be viewed as important by every ſociety. And yet the Civil Officer thinks the governor can *do nothing*, becauſe he does not poſſeſs all power.—By the ſame ſection, *other* powers are confided ſolely to the governor: but the convention not thinking it politic or wiſe, further to intruſt executive tranſactions to the governor alone, created a council—and have declared how far *they* alſo ſhould be conſidered as conſtituting the executive department of the government.—By the 28th ſection, "the governor for the time being, with the advice and conſent of the council, *may* appoint the chancellor, &c and all other civil officers, of government" (aſſeſſors, conſtables and overſeers of the road only excepted).—This ſection even if conſidered *abſtractedly*, without reference to any other part of the conſtitution, cannot poſſibly be conſtrued, to give the *excluſive right of nomination* to the governor.—The words may be gratified throughout, upon the idea of the right being *concurrent*.—Whenever a ſtatute directs a thing of a *public nature* or for the *public good*, the word *may* (as was correctly obſerved by Republicanus, a late writer in the American) is conſtrued to be *imperative*, and muſt be conſidered in the conſtitution as ſynoniмous with the word *ſhall*. If upon this principle, *ſhall* be ſubſtituted for *may*, the clauſe would be mandatory and not diſcretionary.—The words "advice and conſent" if taken *ſeparately*, would make the right *concurrent*.—If the governor were to nominate a character and the majority of the council were to agree to appoint him, he would ſurely be appointed with their *conſent*; but if on the other hand, the council were to *adviſe* the appointment of a different perſon, all the expreſſions would be equally gratified;—for by giving *their advice* (which they unqueſtionably can do either before or after it is aſked) they at the ſame time give their *conſent*—and then the injunction of the conſtitution operating upon the governor by the ſubſtitution of the word *ſhall*, commands him to make the appointment, the council having *adviſed and conſented* thereto.

Upon this ſingle ſection of the conſtitution, the right claimed by the governor, may however be conſidered by ſome as queſtionable or uncertain.——There is another rule in the conſtruction of ſtatutes or inſtruments of writing, which will ſerve to elucidate *more clearly* the fallacy of this new doctrine of the governors *veto or excluſive nomination*. Whenever there is a doubt as to the meaning of any one part of a law or piece of writing, the whole ſhall be taken together, to enable us the better to aſcertain the will of thoſe who framed or made it. The convention having, as before ſtated, veſted in the *governor and council* the right of appointments, and having alſo intruſted to them all other executive buſineſs, not confided to the *governor alone*, thought it expedient to preſcribe *the manner*, in which that buſineſs ſhould be tranſacted. By the 34th ſection of the conſtitution they have declared, "That the members of the council, or any three of more of them, when convened, ſhall conſtitute a *board* for the tranſacting of buſineſs; that the governor for the time being, ſhall preſide in the council, and be entitled to a vote on all queſtions, in which they ſhall be divided in opinion; and in the *abſence* of the governor, the firſt named of the council ſhall preſide, and as ſuch, ſhall always vote in all caſes where the other members *diſagree in their opinion*." By this clauſe, the governor and council are evidently conſtituted into *one board* for the tranſaction of all ſuch *buſineſs* as had not been committed to the governor alone. The convention here declare *the manner* that ſhould be authoriſed to tranſact *that buſineſs*, and that it might be conducted with regularity and order, they make the governor *preſide* over the board—but with what propriety is he inveſted with the extenſive privileges of adviſing, preventing all queſtions from being put with a ſanctioning negative upon them—in the abſence of the preſident of the convention itſelf, or perhaps like the preſident or ſpeaker of every public body, then known to the convention, he is cloathed with the authority of giving the caſting vote, when *the body*, over which he preſides, ſhall be divided in opinion.

If he has the *excluſive right of nomination*, the conſequence muſt inevitably reſult, that the council can in *no caſe*, where the *governor and council* ſit together under the conſtitution, propoſe or ſuggeſt any thing that may be ſuppoſed to ariſe within the routine of buſineſs to be tranſacted by *the board*. Becauſe all acts of aſſembly, conferring powers upon the *governor and council*, muſt upon every principle of rational conſtruction, be underſtood to be directory, as to the *perſons* to exerciſe the powers, and *the manner* in which thoſe powers ſhall be exerciſed. To aſcertain this *manner*, immediate reference muſt be had to the conſtitution, which recognizes the authority deſignated by the law. The *manner* in which the governor and council, when aſſembled, are authoriſed to tranſact buſineſs, muſt of courſe be adopted, where *both* are directed to diſcharge a legal duty.—If it is contended that all appointments muſt meet the *approbation* of the governor, and the *excluſive right of nomination* be abandoned, the argument is equally ſtrong againſt this power, which amounts to a negative in the governor, upon the proceedings of the majority of the *board*. By the ſection of the conſtitution, laſt cited, the governor ſhall be entitled to vote *in all caſes in which the council ſhall be divided in opinion*. It may be aſked, what is meant by the right of voting *In all caſes where the council ſhall be divided?* Does it mean that he ſhall *only* vote where there is *a diviſion?* Or did the convention intend to convey the abſurd idea, that this right of *rejection* or *diſapprobation* claimed by the governor, did not amount to a *vote?* If this be their meaning, then the queſtion is at an end, and the council muſt relinquiſh their point for ever. But it may be remarked, that equally intelligible would be language, proclaiming that the ſenate had *rejected* a bill from the houſe of delegates, but had not *voted upon it*. If the power contended for by the governor, be conſtrued to convey the right of *voting*, then it muſt appear unwarrantable under the words or ſpirit of this ſection of the conſtitution. Once allow the conſtruction of the Civil Officer, and this irreconcileable inference is readily deducible—Although the governor can vote, *only when the council are divided*, yet he can *reject* their act *even where they are all* united in opinion. The Civil Officer admits the *caſting vote was wiſely conferred on the governor*, otherwiſe, he ſays, *he could not obtain their advice and conſent, and his own judgment would avail nothing, although half the council ſhould agree with him in opinion*. If, however, his conſtruction were correct, two of the council might vote for A, two for B, and the governor would have a right to vote for C, which would not be a *caſting vote*. But the conſtitution obliges him to vote either for A or B, for by voting for C, it would not be a caſe where the council were *divided*, C not being the cauſe *of a diviſion among them*.—It may be further remarked, that if the conſtitution intended that the governor, when acting with the council, ſhould ſtill poſſeſs integral powers *as the executive*, there could have been no neceſſity for ſaying that he ſhould *preſide in the council*. It might have left the arrangement of the buſineſs to his own diſcretion, and he would have been as diſtinctly ſeparated from the council, as the *ſenate* is from *the houſe of delegates*. But it is alſo provided, that "in the abſence of the governor, the firſt named of the council *ſhall preſide*, and as ſuch ſhall alſo vote in all caſes where the other members diſagree in their opinion." What power in the event of the governor's *abſence* does the firſt named of the council poſſeſs? The anſwer is obvious, all the power attached to the governor *when preſiding in the council*; he ſhall exerciſe the right of voting as the governor exerciſes it when *he* preſides. If the governor has the *excluſive right of nomination to office*, the firſt named of the council who *quo ad hoc* repreſents the governor, it is preſumed muſt have the ſame right.

But the Civil Officer objects to the council being called a *board*, and the governor a *member* of that *board*. The conſtitution itſelf calls them a *board*, when ſuch a number are aſſembled as are authoriſed to tranſact buſineſs. By the 26th ſection, the clerk is commanded to take an oath of ſecrecy in ſuch matters as he ſhall be directed *by the board* to keep ſecret. If the council were divided in opinion as to the propriety of keeping a particular meaſure ſecret, and the governor were to vote that ſecrecy ſhould be obſerved (for he has a right to vote *in all caſes of diviſion*) —would the Civil Officer contend, that ſecrecy was not enjoined by *the board?* Or would his argument be, that it was directed by *the governor* and *the board*, or (to uſe expreſſions with which he may be better pleaſed) by the governor and *his* council.——This leads to another remark, which may tend to prove that the governor and council are conſidered as *one board*, and the governor *when preſiding in the council*, is a *member* of that board. The Civil Officer ſeems to view it as an abſurdity, that the governor ſhould be conſidered as *one of a council to himſelf*. Let us take a caſe that has recently occurred. The council were divided in opinion as to the character to be appointed judge of the general court; the conſtitution directs that the judges of the general court *may be appointed by the governor, with the advice and conſent of the council*: the governor gave the *caſting* vote, and the judge was commiſſioned. Will the "Civil Officer" argue that the governor did not adviſe the appointment *as one of the council?* If ſo, the inference would follow, that the judge was not appointed *with the advice and conſent of the council*. The reaſoning of the "Civil Officer" ſeems to be grounded upon the idea, that advice cannot be mandatory in its nature, but leaves a diſcretion in the party to whom it is directed. In common parlance this may be the caſe, the conſtitution, however, ſeems to mean otherwiſe; for by the 33d ſection, which enumerates the excluſive powers of the governor, the convention, in one particular inſtance, have placed him under the control of the council.—After ſtating that the governor ſhall have the ſole direction of the militia and of all the regular land and ſea forces, under the laws of this ſtate; by that ſection it is provided, "that he ſhall not command in perſon, *unleſs adviſed thereto by the council*, and then only ſo long as *they ſhall approve thereof*." If the council ſhould adviſe that he ſhould act the *hero*, (it ſeems by no means ridiculous to the author) by taking the command in perſon, this *advice* would operate as an *order*; and if after a particular period they ſhould adviſe him to relinquiſh that command, it would be equally imperative, as it would be evidence of their *diſapprobation of his longer continuance at the head of the army*.

Another leading principle on which the Civil Officer reſts the claim of the governor, is derived from the terms of the 26th ſection which directs the choice of five perſons to be "the council to the governor." He ſays *they are a council to the governor not a council to the ſtate of Maryland*. The expreſſions of the conſtitution are by no means evidence that the convention did not intend they ſhould be viewed as a council to the *ſtate*. They were probably denominated a council to the *governor* becauſe *he* was the prominent officer through whom moſt of their acts were to be promulged, becauſe he preſided at the *board* of which they were members, and becauſe his ſignature was required to all commiſſions that ſerve as public teſtimonials of appointments made by *that board*. That the convention conſidered them as a council to the *ſtate*, is proved by the act of February ſeſſion, 1777, chap. 6, which preſcribes the oath of office.—That oath commences in theſe words, "I, A B, elected a member of the council of *Maryland*, do ſolemnly proteſt and ſwear," &c. This was the firſt ſeſſion of the legiſlature after the adoption of the conſtitution and there were at leaſt *forty-two* members of the convention in the two branches of the aſſembly. Among theſe are the names of S. Chaſe, J. T. Chaſe, W. Paca, Charles Carroll (of Carrollton) J. Hall, Matthew Tilghman and Robert Goldſborough, who muſt no doubt have had a principal ſhare in the formation of the government. It is thought too tedious and unintereſting to give a liſt of all the names, as the proceedings can eſtabliſh the correctneſs of the ſtatement.

But let us purſue the reaſoning of this writer a little further. By the ſection of the conſtitution which authoriſes *the council* to tranſact buſineſs, the Civil Officer conceives that it muſt mean *principally*, that they are to adviſe and conſent to ſuch executive acts of the governor as require their *concurrence*, or ſuch buſineſs under the conſtitution as may by ſome particular law require their concurrence *expreſsly*.—This may be all true, but as before ſtated, it muſt be done in the *manner* provided for by the conſtitution; that is, the will of the majority when known, ſhall make the act final and obligatory. But what is to be done *in the abſence of the governor?* Over this queſtion the "Civil Officer" has glided with wonderful dexterity, after ſtating *that part of the ſection* which directs that in ſuch caſe the firſt named of the council ſhall preſide, and referring us to an old act of 1715, (paſſed under the proprietary government) as the foundation of this part of the ſection. The Civil Officer has even here miſtated the expreſſions of the act. There is no proviſion in any part of the law that authoriſes the firſt named of the council to *preſide*. Not does it provide that *in ſuch caſes of abſence*, (as the Civil Officer has quoted,) that the firſt named ſhall preſide; but by that act, in caſe of the death or abſence *generally* of the governor, *all the powers* of that officer devolve upon the firſt named of the council. Whether it was the *practice* under the proprietary government for the governor to preſide in the council is not a ſubject worth our inquiry; but it is believed, the Civil Officer can ſhew no public act prior to the conſtitution that poſitively directed it. If, however, it be conceded, that the governor *did* preſide, yet no aid can be drawn from the act of 1715 to ſtrengthen the general power claimed by the governor. If this act be the ſource from whence the firſt named of the council derives his authority *in the abſence of the governor*, he would, in *that* event, poſſeſs not only the right of *preſiding*, (if at all veſted in the governor,) but he would, *ipſo facto*, be created governor, ſo far as he could become ſuch by the poſſeſſion of *his* powers. But whether this act did or did not authoriſe the firſt named of the council to preſide in the abſence of the governor, it yet remains for the Civil Officer to prove, (not by general aſſertion, but by *the records themſelves*,) that the powers contended for by the preſent governor have ever been claimed from the firſt ſettlement of the colony to the period of framing the conſtitution of Maryland. To do this, he muſt ſhew where the *adviſe of council* has been *rejected* by the governor; ſhould he fail in this attempt, it will be record proof, which is as ſtrong as any tradition that, even during the proprietary government, *nothing like the conduct of the preſent governor was ever practiſed*. Governor Hart himſelf conſented, that in the event of his abſence, the firſt named of the council ſhould be inveſted with *all his authority*. Not attempting to graſp at *more* power than what his predeceſſors poſſeſſed, he *in this caſe* created a ſubſtitute, and tranſferred to that ſubſtitute *all the privileges of his office*. This delegation of authority, if not accordant with his own feelings, could have been eaſily prevented by *his negative* upon the law. But this act was probably cited to ſhew what the convention meant by the *abſence* of the governor. That the ſickneſs of the governor might cauſe his *abſence*, or that when out of the ſtate, or at the head of the army, he could not be conſidered *as preſent*, is readily admitted; but the convention, by their general term, *abſence*, meant to provide for the tranſaction of the public buſineſs, whether that abſence ſhould ariſe from *theſe or any other cauſes*. Whenever the governor knows that the board are to meet, and does not *chooſe* to attend, his abſence is as complete, in every *public* point of view, as if he were at the head of the militia or out of the ſtate.

In this abſence then, the council are authoriſed to tranſact buſineſs. Does this mean that they are merely to prepare buſineſs for the *rejection* or *approbation* of the governor, when he may again *chooſe* to attend? Or, does it intend that their acts ſhould be *conſtitutive*, and that the affairs of the ſtate ſhould not be interrupted during his abſence? If the latter is underſtood to be the meaning of this clauſe in the conſtitution, it proves that all buſineſs committed to the *governor and council*, by particular laws, or to the governor with *the advice and conſent* of the council, may be tranſacted in the abſence of the governor. But if the Civil Officer is correct, that the council, under the conſtitution, can do the two acts without the concurrence of the governor, then the ſage framers of that inſtrument intended, that the council, in the abſence of the governor, ſhould be inveſted with plenipotentiary power for the ſeal of the ſtate, or with a power to countrerſign into the cuſtody of their clerk, (and for that appointment we know it is in addition to *adviſing* the

from office. If their act is not conclusive, but subject to the *revision of the governor*, it was unnecessary to limit the *right of voting* in the first named of the council. For if only four members should attend, including the *president* of the board, that president, had he been allowed to vote *in all cases*, might in this instance, have caused a division. But this, with the controling power of the governor, would have been no inconvenience; for it would be the occurrence of the same event in which the governor would have been allowed to vote, had he been present. In short, admit the power claimed by the governor, and the advice of council in his absence, could have been more fully obtained if the president of the council had not been restricted in voting, than under the constitution as it now stands.

[*To be concluded in our next.*]

NEW-YORK, April 4.

Orders have been issued from the war-office in London to increase the bounties for recruiting, and to take men two inches below the usual standard.

The free navigation of the Black Sea has been granted to the Spanish, Neapolitan, and Batavian trade, at the intercession of the emperor Alexander, in order to increase the Russian commerce in that sea. In return for this privilege, the Ottoman vessels are to enjoy in the ports of these powers the rights of the most favoured nations. Britain and France are, however, to possess exclusive privileges; and, in particular, that of establishing consuls in the Turkish ports of the Euxine.

Late foreign news.

By the arrivals on Saturday and yesterday from England, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received a regular series of London papers to the 1st of March inclusive; and Lloyd's lists and prices current to the 25th of February.

These papers contain a variety of matter, of no inconsiderable interest. Colonel Despard and several of his accomplices, recently convicted of high treason in England, were executed and beheaded on Monday the 21st of February, in presence of an immense concourse of people. An account of behaviour of the criminals, previous to and during their execution, occupies a large proportion of one of the London papers.

Paris papers to the 23d February were received in London, which announce the meeting of the legislative body on the 21st. The Moniteur of the 23d contains an official view of the present situation of the republic, prepared for the legislative body. This important and curious paper is signed by Buonaparte. It embraces a variety of objects; but which our want of room obliges us to defer until to-morrow. It states that upwards of 20,000 French manufacturers, dispersed throughout Europe, have returned to their respective vocations in the republic—That "St. Domingo had submitted, and the author of its troubles was in the power of France: every thing, in short, announced the return of its prosperity, when, by a horrid disease, it was devoted to renewed calamity; but the plague that desolated the army has now ceased its ravages, and the forces that remain in the colony, together with those which will speedily arrive, cannot fail to restore it to peace and prosperity."—That "Batavia is gradually regaining possession of the colonies restored to her by the peace; *but she ought never to forget, that France can be to her only the most useful friend, or the most dangerous enemy.*"—In speaking of the division of parties in England, it says, "one has concluded the peace, and is decidedly inclined to maintain it; while the other has sworn an implacable hatred to France;—hence arises that fluctuation in opinions, and in the senate that attitude which is at once pacific and threatening. As long as this contest of parties continues, there are certain prudential measures necessary on the part of the republic. *Five hundred thousand men must and will be ready to defend and avenge it.*"

The report that Spain is about to cede the Floridas to France in consideration of Parma and Piacanza being added to Etruria, has been revived on the continent with increased confidence.

The French papers contain a copy of the new constitution granted by Buonaparte, in the character of a mediator, to the people of Switzerland. This constitution bears a federal character, and abolishes many of the ancient aristocratical privileges. The cantons are divided into three classes, viz. the aristocratic, the democratic, and the new cantons. The diet is to assemble, every year, in one of the six great towns, and is to sit for six months.

We have extracted the following from the London Courier of the evening of the 1st of March:

General Kosciousko now lives in modest retirement in a country house near Paris. Since the fate of his native country was ultimately determined, it seems as if he were not the same man; his looks, formerly pale and sallow, are now fresh and healthy. He now enters with gaiety into the enjoyment of all the common pleasures of life. He has ceased to carry the snuff-box on which was painted a ship shattered by the storm, with the motto, "My poor Country." His friends and countrymen at Paris regularly celebrate the anniversary of his birth day.

BALTIMORE, April 7.

Captain Calvert, of the Maria, in 35 days from Gibraltar, brings dispatches from consul Gavino.—While at the Rock, it was reported that lieut. Sterret, of the Enterprise, had taken a prize having Tripolitan property on board.—It was not officially known at Gibraltar that Algiers had declared war against France. A rumour to that effect prevailed previous to capt. C's sailing.—No accounts were received of the loss of an American frigate. The Adams was at Gibraltar, and the John Adams was on her way to Malta.

[*Phil. pap.*]

Annapolis, April 14.

FOR THE MARYLAND GAZETTE.

The Trifler—No. VIII.

Qui nescit versus, tamen audet fingere. Quidni? Hor.

WILL RHYMSTER, an old friend of mine, having favoured me with one of his poetical essays, I shall take the liberty of presenting it to the public through the medium of the Trifler.

On HOPE.

O Hope! thou silver pinion'd sylph! draw near;
Where'er in aerial mansions doom'd to reign,
And dry the lover's and the poet's tear;
By sweet illusion calm his ruffl'd brain.

If you should seek the dungeon's dreary cell,
Where oft' mankind in saddest misery lie,
Your balm transfus'd will ev'ry care dispel,
Cheer up the soul, and brighten up the eye.

The free Columbian, chain'd in Algier's land,
Where Punic faith proverbially lies,
Where ne'er sweet freedom war'd her grateful hand,
And where the slave by savage torture dies,

Holding, between his finger and his thumb,
Th' attenuated thread of joy and fear,
One end united to his native home,
Transports his thoughts, and dries the trickling tear.

By thee, sweet Hope! across th' Atlantic borne,
The buoyant anodyne conveys his thought;
He now looks forward to a fairer morn,
And thro' thy help, alone, new life is sought.

By thy enliv'ning pow'r the Soldier braves
The bellowing cannon and the whistling ball,
Stalks o'er the countless heaps, on honour's graves;
But midst surrounding death Hope does not fall.

This salamandrine soldier thinks t'outlive
The glowing hours of one continued fire,
Thy pow'r exhilirating, sure to give
Strength to his arm, and vengeance to his ire.

Whereas the desp'rate into ruin fly,
Weaken their country, and destroy their friends;
Oft' nobly rash, but seldom bravely die,
Pulaski's courage scarce could make amends.

Borne on thy burnish'd wings of pearl and gold,
Columbia's sons exalted high could dare
Hope, that the ray of liberty could hold,
Thro' clouds despotic, and tyrannic air.

Thy pow'r ambrosial first did sure inspire
Our unfledg'd youths on C s-Atlantic shore,
To make Britan'as floating worlds retire,
And freedom last till time shall be no more.

On the Cerulian mantle of the sea,
The Mariner breaths forth thy name, sincere,
Rais'd and exalted by the thoughts of Thee,
Impending storms can scarcely give him fear.

Upon the anchor's iron fluke inclin'd,
Of joy and fear an emblem mix'd you seem;
While pendant on the seaman's love-sick mind,
The print attracts from which mild beauties beam.

Oft' in the Lover's liv'ry richly drest,
In the heart's crimson cabinet you gain,
And build therein your spicy velvet nest,
Then pour your lavender thro' ev'ry vein.

If but a glance steal kindly from her eyes,
Or dews her cheek the pearly trickling tear,
His soul, on wings of Hope, aloft doth fly,
And feels seraphic bliss, delight sincere.

Hope, in the tedious ling'ring absent hour,
Still fondly feeds on essenc'd food of love;
Hope, if the maid exerts a rigid pow'r,
Dares still persist, until he's blest as Jove.

The Politician, Orator and King,
Inspir'd by thee, employ the gen'rous hand,
T'explain, to please, and freshest laurels bring,
In hope of favour from a grateful land.

Thy modest dreams, from rural scenes did draw,
And then exalt on sun-beam car of fame,
Great Washington! a man without a flaw!
Whose hope to die as he began the same.

Not curs'd ambition into action drew
His hand and heart to save a sinking state,
But a pure hope the greatest good to do;
Led on by Thee, he seem'd to conquer fate.

Still may you dance on gold and silver rays,
And sport in fairy fancy's flow'ry fields,
Yet call forth modesty to wear those bays,
Which fear holds back, altho' Parnassus yields.

Anne-Arundel county, 11th April, 1803.

I DO certify, that CHARLES POULTON has this day brought before me, a small sorrel GELDING, about 13 hands high, twelve or thirteen years old, as a trespassing stray; said horse has no perceivable brand, has a small blaze in his face, and some white spots on his back, appears to have been used as a work horse. 10 7/6

H. H. DORSEY.

The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on the main road between Annapolis and Baltimore-town.

CHARLES POULTON.

HOUSEKEEPER.

A MIDDLE aged woman, of good character, who understands housekeeping, may be employed and receive good wages. Apply to the printers hereof.

Annapolis, April 6, 1803.

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of RINALDO JOHNSON, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Rinaldo Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Rinaldo Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette, and by serving a copy of this order on any two of his creditors, to whom, together, he owes not less than three hundred dollars, during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Rinaldo Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 10 dlls

In CHANCERY, April 6, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of JOHN JOHNSON, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, on oath, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said John Johnson hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said John Johnson, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three successive weeks in the Maryland Gazette during the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the seventh day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said John Johnson's then and there taking the oath required for delivering up his property.

True copy, 10 dlls

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can.

In CHANCERY, April 4, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of FRANCIS BOONE, an insolvent debtor, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Francis Boone hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Francis Boone, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three times in the Maryland Gazette before the end of the present month, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, at ten o'clock, on the fixteenth day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Francis Boone's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 2

In CHANCERY, March 28, 1803.

ON application to the chancellor, by petition, in writing, of AQUILA HYATT, of Prince-George's county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at the last session, on the terms therein mentioned, and a schedule of his property, and a list of his creditors, on oath, so far as he can ascertain the same, being annexed to his petition, and the chancellor being satisfied, by competent testimony, that the said Aquila Hyatt hath resided in the State of Maryland the two last years preceding the passage of the said act; it is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the said Aquila Hyatt, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted three weeks successively in the Maryland Gazette before the twenty-third day of April next, give notice to his creditors to appear in the chancery-office, on the second day of May next, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, on the said Aquila Hyatt's then and there taking the oath by the said act required for delivering up his property.

True copy,

Test. SAMUEL HARVEY HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 3 X

Jesse Hollingsworth and Son,

County wharf, Baltimore,

HAVE FOR SALE,

FRESH clover seed, plaister of Paris, ground and unground, bar iron, castings, steel, tar, flour and Cologne mill stones. 3

THIS is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of ELIZABETH EVANS, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under our hands this 5th day of April, 1803.

HENRY EVANS, }
JOSEPH EVANS, } Executors.

Flowers to be Sold.

The subscriber intending to leave the country, will OFFER for SALE,

A GREAT quantity of FLOWERS, collected with great care, knowledge, and choice, viz. about two thousand of the best HYACINTHS, imported from Harlem, consisting of 300 different sorts, in colour and size, all of the most valuable that can be procured.

Also, 2 or 3000 TULIPS, of the first quality, consisting of 250 different sorts, imported from Harlem, and other parts of Flanders, where those flowers are found in the greatest perfection.

The hyacinths will be in full bloom about the 12th of April, and will be sold on that day, at 10 o'clock in the morning, if fair weather, if not, on the first fair day, in parcels, to the highest bidder, at my plantation, near Bladensburg.

I will also sell, at the same time, my gardener, a negro man, 35 years of age, with his wife and four children, he has been a waiter, is a very good gardener and shoemaker; the woman is about 30 years of age, a good cook, washer, and sews tolerably well.

H. STIER.

P. S. The sale of flowers advertised for the 12th of April will be postponed until the 18th of April, on account of the backward season.

March 25, 1803. 3X

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, for CASH, on Saturday the 23d of April next, at 12 o'clock, at Mr. JOHN DORSEY's, on Elk-Ridge,

A NEGRO MAN, about 28 years of age, being the property of EDWARD GWINN, deceased, of Anne-Arundel county.

A. GWINN, Administratrix.

March 28, 1803. 3X

FOR SALE,

ABOUT six hundred acres of valuable LAND, being part of Anne-Arundel Manor, whereon RICHARD GREEN formerly lived; there are on it a comfortable dwelling-house, negro quarters, and other houses. For terms apply to Richard Ridgely, Esq; at Annapolis, or the subscriber, at Herring Bay. Forty barrels of corn may be had with the plantation.

THOMAS TILLARD.

Anne-Arundel county, March 15, 1803. 3

I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to apply to Anne-Arundel county court, at April term next, for a commission to mark and bound a tract of land, lying in said county, called JOHN and MARY's CHANCE, being a resurvey on two tracts or parts of tracts of land, the one called DAN, and the other called JERICHO, in pursuance of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands.

JOHNSON M. O'REILLY.

Herring Bay, Anne-Arundel county, January 1, 1803. 8

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of CATHARINE STEVENS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the third day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of March, 1803.

JAMES CLEARY, Administrator. 6X

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Saint-Mary's county, hath obtained from the orphans court of said county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of her brother, the late Mr. JOHN BOND, of John, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same to the subscriber, or to Mr. Elisha Johnson, who is hereby authorised to settle all accounts, at or before the first of December next, they may be otherwise excluded by law from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand this 23th day of February, 1803.

ELIZABETH BOND. 6X

A FEW QUARTER CASKS OF GENUINE

London Particular Madeira Wine,

FIT FOR IMMEDIATE USE,

Still on hand, and for sale by the subscriber, on reasonable terms for cash.

MILBOURN SIGELL.

Annapolis, November 23.

YOUNG DIOMED,

WILL stand at the subscriber's farm, on Rhode river, about seven miles from Annapolis, this season, to cover mares, at 15 dollars each, and one dollar to the groom, that sum, or a note of twenty dollars, payable the first of January, 1804, must be sent with each mare, or they will not be received; said notes may be discharged by the payment of 15 dollars on or before the first day of December next. The season will commence the first of April and end the first of August.

YOUNG DIOMED is a beautiful dapple grey horse, six years old this spring, full fifteen hands and a half high, his blood and strain equal to any horse on the continent; the compactness of his form, and elegance of his figure, is greatly admired by the best of judges, he is full of bone, and proportionable shape, symmetry, and fine action; he came out of Mr. Ogle's imported mare Charlotte, and was got by col. Tayloe's noted horse Grey Diomed, as will appear by the following certificates.

I do certify the bay mare called Charlotte, sold to Mr. Harford, was got by Snap, a son of old Snap, her dam by Lightfoot, a son of old Cade, her grandam by Regulus, her great-grandam by old Cade, her great-great-grandam by old Partner, &c. &c. &c.

(Signed) JOS. HARDY.

October 1, 1779.

A true copy from the original pedigree in my possession.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

The grey horse now in the possession of col. Sellman was bred by me, he was got by Mr. Tayloe's horse Grey Diomed, out of the above mare.

BENJ. OGLE, jun.

March 20, 1802.

Good pastures will be provided for mares at one third of a dollar per week, but accidents and escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JONATHAN SELLMAN.

March 22, 1803. 3

The high bred Horse SPOT,

WILL cover mares this season at six dollars per mare, and half a dollar to the groom. SPOT was got by Mr. Craggs's Highflyer, his dam by Mr. Carroll's Marius, his grandam by Mr. Sprigg's Careless, his great-grandam by Mr. Tilghman's Silverheels, out of a Pacolet mare. Spot is a beautiful deep sorrel, near sixteen hands high, of great strength and activity, seven years old, is a sure foal-getter; some of his colts may be seen at Poplar-Island, and its neighbourhood, and are deemed by judges as likely as any in the state. He will stand from Saturday evening until Tuesday evening at John Hicks's stable, in Annapolis, remove from thence to Mr. Samuel Maccubbin's mill, and remain there until Thursday evening; he will stand on Friday and Saturday at Mr. Warfield's tavern, at the sign of the Black Horse, and return to Annapolis on Saturday evening. Pasturage may be had at Annapolis, and at the mill, at two shillings and six-pence per week, for mares sent from a distance. Particular attention and the greatest care will be given to the mares, but accidents or escapes must be at the risk of their owners.

JOHN HICKS, Groom.

N. B. The above named sum is the price, if cash is sent with the mares, but credit will be given till November, on passing a note for ten dollars per mare. Corn or oats, delivered at Annapolis, will be received at market price in lieu of cash.

WILLIAM COE.

Annapolis, March 25, 1803. 2

ROMULUS,

A BEAUTIFUL iron grey, full fifteen hands and one inch high, rising six years old, will stand this season, to cover mares, at the farm of the subscriber, on the south side of Severn river, about five miles from the city of Annapolis, at the moderate price of four dollars and one quarter the season, to be paid on or before the first day of December next. Romulus was got by High Flyer, his dam by Roebuck. The season to commence the first of April next, and continue until the 15th of July following. Casualties and escapes at the risk of the owners of the mares.

FRANCIS T. CLEMENTS.

Annapolis, March 17, 1803. 4

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN away, under the pretence of freedom, a negro woman by the name of ALLE, a very dark brown woman, has tolerable long hair, aged twenty-five years, five feet five or six inches high, and has good proportion to her height; she took her child with her which she called AUSTIN, or JACOB, and in his absence has taken the name of MURIER JOICE, and it is not unlikely but that she has changed her name again; it is supposed she is harboured about Mr. Charles Carroll's quarter, as she has many kindred there, and has been frequently seen in the neighbourhood of Annapolis; all the quarters neighbouring to town may be suspected, as she has been away a considerable time, and has had the opportunity of getting acquainted with almost every such place. Whoever takes up said woman, with or without the child, and secures her so that the owner gets her again, shall be entitled to the above reward, paid by

JAMES SANDERS. 13

NOTICE.

AS it is indispensably necessary that the concerns of the late firm of RIDGELY and EVANS should be brought to an immediate close, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons who are indebted to the said firm, by bond, note, or open account, and on which judgments have been obtained, that longer indulgence cannot be given, but that they will be put in immediate execution; and all others indebted by bond, note, or open account, are desired to come forward, without delay, and settle the same, otherwise they may expect, by the 18th day of March next, they will be put into the hands of an attorney, and suit brought on the same at next April and May term.

ABSALOM RIDGELY,
JOSEPH EVANS.

N. B. Those indebted to said firm on coming forward and paying one half, so as to enable them to meet their payments, will be allowed a further time for the balance.

Annapolis, February 25, 1803. X

COMMITTED to my custody as a runaway, a stout likely negro man, who calls himself JACK TURNER, and says he is free, a joiner by trade, that he has a father and mother, and some other relations, living in Baltimore, from whence he was forced away by a certain capt. Jervis, about four years ago, and carried and sold to a planter in Georgia, from whom he escaped last fall, and was on his way to Baltimore when apprehended. Jack is a likely young black man, about twenty-three years of age, five feet ten inches high, very bare of cloaths, and can read a little, has a scar on his left eye-brow. His master, if any, is requested to take him away, otherwise he will be sold agreeably to law for prison fees and other charges.

THOMAS PRICE, Sheriff of Charles county. 4

February 21, 1803.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I TAKE this mode of informing those who may have property for sale, that I will act as auctioneer, on application. My experience and ability in that line may be known on inquiry.

C. MILLS. 22

Annapolis, August 17, 1802.

Eighty Dollars Reward,

FOR apprehending and securing two young negro men in gaol, DAVY and SAM. Davy is about twenty-three or twenty-four years old, rather of a yellowish complexion, five feet six or seven inches high, and well made; had on when he made his escape, an old felt hat, and a drab coloured short jacket and trousers. Sam is about twenty-five or twenty-six years of age, of a dark complexion, and upwards of five feet high, very stout made, and had on a felt hat, nearly new, a short round blue jacket, and a pair of new ticklenburg trousers, fringed at the bottom. These negroes made their escape in the month of May last, and very likely they have changed their cloathing. Davy has been seen frequently on gen. Stone's farm, at Stepney, by several persons in that neighbourhood, not long since, and Sam is said to resort a negro quarter of Mr. Brice Worthington's, where his father lives, and at other times at Mr. John Chew Thomas's, where he formerly had a wife. Whoever takes up and secures them in gaol, so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for either of them, paid by me, the subscriber.

STEPHEN BEARD, Jun. 11

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wednesday after Whitsunday last, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and stammers when spoken to; he is an artful villain, and on the left or right shoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an osnabrig shirt. I suppose he is harboured by his father, who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up said fellow, and secures him in any gaol, so that I may get him again, shall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELISHA.

N. B. I forewarn all persons from harbouring said fellow on their peril. 22

JUST PUBLISHED,
And to be sold at the Printing-Office,
Price, One Dollar,

The LAWS OF MARYLAND,

Passed November Session, 1802.

To be RENTED,

THAT commodious dwelling-house, lately occupied by WALTER DULANY, Esq; in this city, to which belongs an excellent garden, out houses, &c. For terms apply to Mr. ANDISON, now in possession of the premises, or to

SAMUEL RIDOUT. 22

Annapolis, May 17, 1803.

Anne-Arundel county, to wit:

WHEREAS Henry Howard, collector of the tax for Anne-Arundel county, hath this day returned to the Commissioners of the Tax for said county, the following list of lands, in said county, in which there is no personal property to pay the said taxes, to wit:

Persons names.	Names of land & lots.	Amt. Tax.
John Bullen	Lot in Annapolis	14 9
Geo. & Edward Calvert	Lots in ditto	1 19 3
Walter Dulany & Dan. Wolstenholme's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Joshua & Rich. Frazier	Lots in ditto	4 12 10
Eliz. Gaffaway	Lot in ditto	16
George Johnson	Lot in ditto	1 10
John Kerr	Lot in ditto	1 2 3
Philip Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	5
Rich. Lee's heirs	Lot in ditto	1 3 4
Wm. M'Cubbin of Moses	Lot in ditto	17 9
Anne M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 11 4
Susanna M'Cubbin	Lot in ditto	1 18 11
Eliza. Middleton	Lot in ditto	12 11
Benj. Oden for Mrs. West	Lot in ditto	3 6 5
William Paca	Lot in ditto	5
Fran. F. Perrier	Lot in ditto	1 13 9
Edw. Pryse for Edw. Roberts	Lot in ditto	13 3
Margaret Pryse	Lot in ditto	16
Jn. Rogers heirs	Lot in ditto	2 3 2
Mrs. Tootell	Lot in ditto	1 15 8
Wm. Whetcroft	Lots in ditto	10 11 11
Anne Wiseham	Lot in ditto	12 7
Joshua Yates heirs	Lot in ditto	17 10
Lewis Rascault	Lot in ditto	1 7 1
John Gillis	Farmer's Field	4 7 5
Toby Hawkins	Part Acton	12
Gilbert Murdoch	Part Proctor's Forrest 76, Murdoch's Discovery 18, part Proctor's Goodwill and Harnesh 44	1 6 5
Johnson M. O'Reilly	Young's Inn	8 10 5
Mordecai Hall	Hopkins Choice, Isaac's Enlargement, and Widow's Enlargement	3 4 4
Francis Effex	Shekell's Chance	15 2
Martin Norris	Part Hawkins Addition, and part Saint Thomas's Neck	12 2
William Norris	Part ditto ditto	2
Philip Thomas	Dort 300, Galloway's Purchase 12, Gift 115	6 10
Richard Wells	Anna's Desire 193, Nicholson's Choice 77	2 2 8
Philip Spencer	Shipley's Purchase	1 2 4
Wm. Biggs heirs	Lots in London-town	5
John Clarvo	Lots in ditto	7 4
Anne Caton	Lots in ditto	3
Richard Beard's admr.	Chaney's Resolution	1 4 6
John Beard	Beard's Point lands 176, Iiams Purchase, and Burgess Choice 111	
Matthew Beard	Beard's Habitation	3 1 6
Daniel Clarke	Part Rowdown Security	1 16 8
Elizabeth Day	Chaney's Purchase	11 4
Susanna French	Chaney's Rest 40, Widow's Increase 50	7 5
Thomas King	Hickory Hills and Franklin's Enlargement 120, part Burgess Choice, Middle Plantation, Covel's Folly, and Mount Misery	13 9
John Nicholson, sen.	Indian Range and Hickory Hills	5 3 5
Eleanor Read	Part Clarke's Inheritance	19 2
John Stockett	Name unknown	4 7
Richard Wootton	Crabb's Purchase 100, Widow's Purchase 300, name unknown 800	16 8
Anne Anderson	Part Providence	6 8 8
Priscilla Fowler	Part Fowler's Range	17 2
Stephen Stewart	Part Duvall's Range	9 11
Richard Tucker	Part Snowden's Reputation supported	1 4 6
Jn. Barlow, sen. heirs	Part Hall Bane	14 9
John Brown of Adam heirs	Part Intention, part Conclusion, and What's Left	10
Abr. Brown, sen. heirs	Part Good Neighborhood	1 15 5
Valen. Brown	Part Hermitage and part Batchelor's Forest	1 2 3
John Brown, shoe-maker	[illegible]	16 8
Vachel Carnes	[illegible]	5 8
Michael Cramlic	[illegible]	4 8
Jas. Dick's heirs	[illegible]	12 3
Catha. Godman	[illegible]	11 1
Samuel Sterrett	[illegible]	
Charles Carroll, bar. heirs	[illegible]	4 5 9
Dennis Griffith & others heirs of Joshua Griffith	[illegible]	19 8
Charles Ridgely's heirs	[illegible]	1 6 1
Dennis Shipley	[illegible]	1 3
Wm. Urquhart	[illegible]	5
Baltimore Company	[illegible]	17 3
Robert Cornthwait's heirs	[illegible]	26 19
Jacob Forrest	[illegible]	1 2
Ely Griffith	[illegible]	3 6
John Pierpoint	[illegible]	11
William Smith, Baltimore	[illegible]	9 2
Richard Shipley, of John	[illegible]	1 3 3
George Gardner, sen.	[illegible]	12 3
Samuel Lane's heirs	[illegible]	12 1
Leonard Lambeth	[illegible]	3 1 5
Anne Owens	[illegible]	3 1
Prisc. Simmons	[illegible]	1 2 6
Nathan Smith	[illegible]	1 7 2
Rich. Shekell	[illegible]	1 15 1
Anne Vernon	[illegible]	8 10
Stephen West	[illegible]	1 3 11
Francis Worthy	[illegible]	1 5 9
Zebidee Wood's heirs	[illegible]	9
Isaac Pollock	[illegible]	3 5 9
Elizabeth Dickerson	[illegible]	4 10 9
Elisha Kennedy	[illegible]	19 3
John Mobberly	[illegible]	4 8
Basil Mulliken	[illegible]	4 8
James Tolson	[illegible]	6 8
John Warfield	[illegible]	13 11
John Brown	[illegible]	6 11
Wm. Burton	[illegible]	2 11 6
Sam. Chace, Esq;	[illegible]	6 2
Thos. C. Deye	[illegible]	9 7
John Elliott	[illegible]	7 19 3
William Hann's heirs	[illegible]	6 1½
Mark Johnson's heirs	[illegible]	12 3
Thomas Iiams	[illegible]	5 7
William King	[illegible]	6 1½
John Marriott, sen.	[illegible]	4 7 5
Joshua Meek	[illegible]	1 1 1
William Paca	[illegible]	5 7
Nicholas Ridgely	[illegible]	2 15 2
Margaret Sappington	[illegible]	2 5 7
Tho. Wootton	[illegible]	19 8
Tho. Worthington, of John	[illegible]	1 3 1
Vachel White	[illegible]	4 18
Jonah White	[illegible]	12 4½
William Rogers heirs	[illegible]	1 3
Hockley Company	[illegible]	14 9
Elizabeth Dorsey, of Nich.	[illegible]	15 4
Jacob Dreus	[illegible]	2 15 3
Catharine Hall	[illegible]	12 3
Thomas Harrison's heirs	[illegible]	6 1½
[illegible]	[illegible]	8 3 8

[illegible]	[illegible]	5 8
Part Bite the Biter	[illegible]	1 8 8
Part Howard's Resolution	[illegible]	4 8
Pt. Batchelor's Choice	[illegible]	12 3
John's Lookout	[illegible]	11 1
Land formerly assessed to John Sterrett	[illegible]	4 5 9
Land at Elk-Ridge Landing	[illegible]	19 8
Ditto ditto	[illegible]	1 6 1
Ditto ditto	[illegible]	1 3
Ditto ditto	[illegible]	5
Ditto ditto	[illegible]	17 3
Timber Ridge 3900, part Polecat Forrest 500	[illegible]	26 19
Stoney Hill	[illegible]	1 2
Part Weedy Glade	[illegible]	3 6
Part First Choice 5, Addition to do. 10½	[illegible]	11
Part Chew's Vineyard	[illegible]	9 2
Part Weedy Glade	[illegible]	1 3 3
Part Stamp Act Repealed	[illegible]	12 3
Gardner's Purchase	[illegible]	12 1
Grammar's Chance, Purnell's Angle, & Harrison's Enlargement	[illegible]	3 1 5
Part Grammar's Parrott	[illegible]	3 1
Owens Fancy	[illegible]	1 2 6
Land name unknown	[illegible]	1 7 2
Grammar's Parrott	[illegible]	1 15 1
A. A. Manor	[illegible]	8 10
Hill's Purchase	[illegible]	1 3 11
Hopkins Fancy 204, lot at Pig Point 1	[illegible]	1 5 9
Addition to Saint Jeroms	[illegible]	9
Part Grammar's Chance	[illegible]	3 5 9
Blooming Plains	[illegible]	4 10 9
Part Second Addition to Snowden's Manor 90, part Warfield's Range 67	[illegible]	19 3
Part Bite the Biter	[illegible]	4 8
Part Neal's Delight	[illegible]	4 8
Part Snowden's Manor	[illegible]	6 8
Part Bite the Biter, and Hammond and Gift	[illegible]	13 11
Part Timber Bottom	[illegible]	6 11
Part Weston 63, part Providence 74½, Clink, alias Chink, 100, Brown's Increase 100	[illegible]	2 11 6
Part Salmon's Hills	[illegible]	6 2
Howard's Fancy	[illegible]	9 7
Turkey Quarter	[illegible]	7 19 3
Spanish Oak Grove	[illegible]	6 1½
Woodstock Enlarged	[illegible]	12 3
Weston, Greenwell, and Meek's Rest	[illegible]	5 7
Part Cordwell	[illegible]	6 1½
Part Abbington 327, Henford 253, Addition to Henford 15	[illegible]	4 7 5
Part Brooksby's Point 146, part Locust Plains 25	[illegible]	1 1 1
Ross	[illegible]	5 7
Anglin's Discovery 250, Richardson's Joy 50	[illegible]	2 15 2
Preston's Fancy 57, Barber's Addition 74, part Ridgely's Chance 360½	[illegible]	2 5 7
Part Grindstone	[illegible]	19 8
Part Covel's Cove	[illegible]	1 3 1
Part Worthington's Beginning	[illegible]	4 18
Part Providence	[illegible]	12 4½
Part Grindstone	[illegible]	1 3
Pt. Holland's Choice	[illegible]	14 9
Name unknown 80, part Yates Inheritance 100, part Howard's Range	[illegible]	15 4
Todd's Risk 309, pt. Apldower 100	[illegible]	2 15 3
Addition to Poplar Spring Garden	[illegible]	12 3
Part Benjamin's Hope	[illegible]	6 1½
Anderson 1510, part Walker's Inheritance 393½	[illegible]	8 3 8

Jacob Joice	Pt. Jacob's Improved Purchase	1 14 6
Thomas Joice	Part William's Fancy	9 3
Wm. Thurstall	Pt. Lincle's Purchase	17 2
Sarah Godman	Pt. Greenbury's Forrest	19 2
Eliz. Godman	Part ditto	3 6
Jona. Rawlings	Land name unknown	1 11
Thomas Todd	Philk's Rest	6 2
George Wells	Gibbs Folly, Pound and Bear Neck	1 8 7
Benj. Butcher	Part Purcell's Plains	8 2
James Cooksey	Hay Neck	6 1½
George Collins	Little Timber Neck	7 3
Mary Gambrill	Part Woodstock and pt. Gambrill's Purchase	19 3
Nathan Hall	Part Milford	3 9
Capt. Maybury	Part Green Spring	3 1
Tho. Mortimer	Timber Neck	1 2 3
Martha Smith	Part Mountain Wales	6 2
Mary Towell	Part Gosnell's Adventure	7 11
Beal Israel	Part Worthington's Ratige	3 8
Wm. Plummer	Part Brown's Enlargement 141, from Joseph Owens 14	17 3
William Smith	Miles Chance	9 2½
Wm. Whittington, of Francis	Knighton's Purchase	1 5 4
John Burgess	Richards Lot 95, pt. Brick Mill 20	1 1 8
Thos. Crandell	Part Grammar's Parrott	14 9
Thomas Cooke	Birkhead's Lot	1 16 9
Rachel Carr	Birkhead's Adventure	6 8
William Gover	Batchelor's Choice 400, Gullock's Folly 12¼	3 15 9
John Hesselius	Part Homewood's Lot 723, Henrietta and Maria 8, Leonard's Neck 116	20 15 9

NOTICE is hereby given, that unless the county charges aforesaid are paid within thirty days after the publication of this notice, that said lands, or such parts thereof as will be sufficient to pay the tax, and costs thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder, agreeably to the directions of the act of assembly, entitled, An act for the more effectual collection of the county charges in the several counties of this state.

By order,

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. Com. Tax. Anne-Arundel county.

March 11, 1803.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of AQUILA PIKE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

THOMAS BICKNELL, Executor.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JOSEPH DEALE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifteenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 15th day of March, 1803.

SAMUEL DEALE, Administrator.

THIS is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, in the State of Maryland, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of JAMES CADLE, late of Anne-Arundel county deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the tenth day of September next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1803.

WILLIAM WALKER, Administrator.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for the Maryland Gazette Advertisements, &c. are once more earnestly requested to pay off their respective balances. It is sincerely hoped that proper attention will be paid to the above request, or compulsory measures, though extremely disagreeable, must be resorted to.

FREDERICK GREEN.

ANNAPOLIS:
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